WHOLE NUMBER 18,311.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1910.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# VIRGINIA TROOPS BACK FROM CAMP

Gettysburg Manoeuvres their 75,000 striking employes is not one of wages and hours, but of recog-Regarded as Highly Successful.

### MEN HAVELEARNED SCIENCE OF WAR

Part of Scheme to Train Citizen Soldiers-Camp Breaks Early and Trip Is Made Without Incident-Kindly Feeling

, for Regular Officers.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD.

Worn out by the unusual hardships

Worn out by the unusual hardships and exposure of camp life at Gettysburg, and ready to rest after a series of strenuous manoeuvres, the Richmond troops arrived in the city last evening. The return trip to the home stations, although tiresome, was without striking incident.

Both the officers and men of the infantry and artillery are much dissatisfied with the failure to pay their small income allowed by the United States government for work in camp. They had been led to expect that the money would be theirs at the end of the camp period, and but few had been prepared to buy souvenirs for the people at home. Scores of the men had not a sufficient amount of money to pay their car fare home after detraining.

ing.

No witnesses were summoned prior to the departure from Gettysburg to give evidence in the expected general court-martial of Private Thomas Carroll, of the War College, who drew a pistol on Lieutenant Hardy and Corporal Truehart, of Richmond. A list of the witnesses, however, with their post-office addresses, was furnished to the War Department by the Virginia military authorities.

military authorities.

Unofficial Petition.

Fearing that their action might be misunderstood by those unfamiliar with military procedure, the officers of the First Virginia Infantry who signed the petition asking Governor Mann to request General Wotherspoon to with draw the summary court and order a general court-martial, they wish it known that all the action taken was informal. They felt that the Governor might have influence with the commanding general, so asked him to interede for a trial before officers who could inflict a punishment commensurate with the gravity of the offense. Neither they nor the Governor acted officially, the latter's letter being a politely worded request. He could not have commanded General Wotherspoon.

Before the first streaks of dawn

spoon.

Before the first streaks of dawn tinged the mountains to the east of Bettysburg yesterday, the Second Virginia Regiment was astir. Reveille sounded at 3 o'clock. The other commands were close seconds, the First being the last to tripe them.

mands were close seconds, the First being the last to strike tents. Every tent in its encampment dropped to the ground at 6 o'clock. By that time the first section of the Second Virginia movement was departing from the camp station.

Courtesies Exchanged.

As a farewell, the Fourth Regiment Band stood at the top of the highest eminence in camp, just above the Fourth's location, and played a selection of more or less appropriate tunes. Among them were: "Soldler's Farewell": "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," and "Auld Lang Syne." Leading well". "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," and "Auld Lang Syne." Leading the regiment toward the station, the band played "Dixie," which brought the Fifth Maryland to the roadside in great numbers, cheering at the tops of their voices. Seeing this, the band struck up "Maryland, My Maryland," and both commands rent the air with vells.

and both commands rent the air with yells.

The quartermasters' departments worked hard, and for a time it seemed there would be no hitch, the Second Virginia getting away from Gettysburg on time, and the Fourth, with the field artillery, being only a few minutes late. But through some mistake part of the equipment of the Second and Third Battalions of the First, which were scheduled to leave last, was loaded before that of the First Battalion. The latter, which is the Richmond command, was thus forced to stay on the field until the wagons came, entailing a loss of fifty minutes. When the khaki-clad lines at last marched down the Bonneau-ville Road the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry crowded the lines and shouted good wishes to the departing Virginians.

Slow Service.

As had been expected, the unspeakably bad service of the Western Maryland Railroad landed the troops into Baltimore very late, four hours being found necessary to move about seventy miles. The trains, supposed to be specials, were held up to allow local trains to pass by. However, the Pennsylvania and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac gave good service. The train with the First Battalion reached Elba Station at \$3.30 yesterdey afternoon. The Alexandria company had, of course, been dropped

yesterday afternoon. The Alexandria company had, of course, been dropped in that city.

The Howlizers entrained, as on the going trip, with a portion of the Fourth, going by way of Hagerstown and thence to Basic, coming to Richmond by the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The train bearing the Second and Third Battalions of the First Regiment, under Colonel Perry, caught up with the other section before a start was made from the Union Station in Washington.

showing the friendly feeling As showing the friendly reeling existing between the militia and some of the regular army officers who were acting as instructors, a voluntary theorem went up from the First Virginia just before taking the train at Gettysburg for Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. F. Tillson, of the Eighteenth Infantry, who had been assigned to duty with the regiment.

who had been assigned to auty with the regiment. Colonel Tillson, who is immensely popular with the Virginians, was vis-liby moved by the spontaneous tribute. The boys also have a tender spot in their hearts for Captain E. O. Sarratt, of the Third Battalion of Coast Artil-levy Corns. lery Corps.

Will Not Grant Demands of Striking Garment Makers.

New York, July 9.—The leading cloak and skirt makers in this city. tre of the clothing trade of the country, were unanimous to-day in agreeing that nition of the union. The employers

one of wages and hours, but of recognition of the union. The employers declare as one man that they will never accept the closed shop.

What especially irks the employers in the demands presented is a clause providing for union foremen. These will have power, they fear, to override the criticisms and orders of the company foremen. The union says it only wants to protect its own members. The employers say it seeks to dictate the whole conduct of the business. The continued orderliness of the strikers is winning them much public favor. Their leaders canceled a mass meeting in Union Square to-day because it was thought inadvisable to mass from 30,000 to 40,000 strikers in one centre of the discontent.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement to-day declared the strike the largest strike in point of numbers that has ever taken place in this country.

"This," said Mr. Gompers, after attending a conference with other labor officials and strike leaders, "is a strike against a continuance of the inhuman conditions under which the workers in this industry have been laboring, and when the actual conditions are made known to the world the support of the working people of the country will soon be enlisted on the side of the workers."

### **VESUVIUS THREATENS**

Smoke Comes From Crater and Earthquake Is Felt.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Rome, July 9.—A slight earthquake was felt to-day at Belluno, Northern Italy. The inhabitants were badly frightened, but no damage was done. Mount Vesuvius showed signs of activity early this morning. A huge column of dense smoke was emitted from the main crater, and later a rain of reddish ashes fell in the villages of Ottaviano, San Giuseppe and Tersigno. The inhabitants of these places were thrown into a state of panic, being convinced that an eruption was imminent. They shandoned their work and crowded into the churches, where they prayed aloud until the rain stopped.

Smoke is still coming from the vol-

sent the association at the meeting of the national organization. Questions vital to the shoe industry were discuss-ed. There was a big attendance.

### **NEGRO IS LYNCHED**

He Had Killed White Man Who Re-

Atlanta, Ga., July 9 .- After being ased for two hours by a posse and tosh's next pay day

The negroes are greatly excited over the lynching, and some of them are talking of retaliation. This has caused some alarm and the whites have prepared to suppress any outbreak.

### TWO GIRLS DROWNED

Meet Death While in Bathing at Sum-mer Camp.

mer Camp.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch,]
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 9.—Madeline Clarke, twelve years old, and Sade
Jacobofsky, thirteen, members of a
summer camp maintained by Rev.
Frederick Mills Clarke, an Episcopal
clergyman, of New York, were drowned while buthing in Whaley Pond,
twenty-five miles east of this city,
today. The girls were bathing wity. Frederick Mills Clarke, an Episcopal clergyman, of New York, were drowned white bathing in Whaley Pond, twenty-five miles east of this city, to-day. The girls were bathing with a dozen other members of the camp, Little Miss Clarke was drowned trying to save the Jacobofsky girl. Several other girls narrowly escaped drowning, but were rescued by two women in charge, Miss Hildebrand and Miss Hamilton. Hamilton.

### END NOT FAR OFF

Death of Major Venable Is Expected Momentarily.

Momentarily.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch]

Baltimore, Md., July 9.—Major Richard M. Venable, who was recently removed from the Johns Hopkins Hospital to a cottage at Roland Park, in the suburbs of Baltimore, has been unconscious forty-eight hours and his death is believed to be only a question of a few days at most. At the major's bedside are his nephew, W. H. Venable, of Norfolk, and the major's life long friend, Dr. William H. Weich. A few days ago, in a semi-conscious interval the major said to his nephew. I'm ready to go now, I'm thed.

### GENERAL WOOD RETURNING

Leaves London for Home on Steamship

Washington, D. C., July 9.—General V. Leonard Wood, who was special ambassador of the United States to the centennial of the Argentine Republic, is returning to this country on the steamship St. Paul, which sailed from Southampton. England, to-day, Upon arrival here it is expected he will take charge of his duties as chief of staff of the army, of which appears the ment he was apprised just as he was leaving on his South American mission.

lery Corps.

Regretted to Leave.

The departure from the camp was not altogether a scene of rejoicing.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Continued on Fourth Page.)

CAN'T BE STILLED that ended in the lynching of Car Etherington, a "dry" detective the city

Insurance on Life of parations for the aftermath.

Mayor Herbert Atherton announced that if the Anti-Saloon League sent another raiding party here, he would declare martial law and call on Gov

Charles C. Dickinson

Is Refused.

Forced Out of Business He Had

Built Up, President of Trust

Company Was Despondent.

Coroner's Jury Declared

Death Was Result of

Accident.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

to-day that on May 18, just six days

before his death, Charles C. Dickinson,

former president of the Carnegie

of the directors of the company, and,

to task by some of his fellow-direc-

errors in administration of the bank's

body did not censure Mr. Dickinson,

when Mr. Dickinson left the meeting

with his brother it was with the un-

a director and a member of the execu-

inson, although quite willing to relinquish the presidency of the institu-

later he died.
Official Verdict.

the demonstration there was an plosion, and Mr. Dickinson, who

he regarded as his rights.

On Verge of Collapse.

The directors most hostile to Mr. Dickinson admitted that the trust company had never lost any money through loans made by him. They alleged, however, that his methods were not good ones, and had brought the institution into bad odor with many neeple.

BY ASSOCIATES

WAS CENSURED

declare martial law and call on Governor Harmon for troops.

"If Harmon attempts to remove me, I will fight him to the last ditch," declared Mayor Etherton.

Judge C. M. Seward, of the Common Pleas Court, stated to-night that he might call a special grand jury Monday to investigate the junching.

The Mayor to-day ordered forty, two "soft drink" places closed until after order is restored.

It is declared now that three negroes led the junching party. The three colored men have loft town, it it said. Others implicated left when it became known that Governor Harmon is returning to Ohio to investigate.

It developed to-day that last night's account of the second of the

It developed to-day that last night's It developed to-day that last night's mob was after two prisoners instead of one. Frank Ame, an Italian, charked with assaulting an iron molder, was the other intended victim. While the mob was searching the jail for him, he hid under his cot. The lynchers left the second rope intended for him lying on the floor of his cell. The body of young Etherington will be sent to his old home in Kentucky Sunday morning. Sunday morning.

May Remove Officials.
Columbus, Ohio, July 9.—Although
Governor Harmon has sent word that
he will arrive in Columbus at noon to-morrow from Charlevoix, Mich., h to-morrow from Charlevoix, Mich., he has not given his secretary, George S. Long, any intination of what action he will take with reference to Friday night's lynching at Newark. Among prophesies made here to-day is one that would seek to remove both Sheriff Linke and Mayor Atherton.

Linke and Mayor Atherton.

Prosecutor Smythe to-day said at
Newark that he would use every means
at his disposal to bring those guilty
of mob violence to justice. The commissioners of Licking county have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the detection and conviction of persons connected with the lynching.

### UP TO DEPARTMENT

inquish the presidency of the institution he had built up, was very anxious, for sentimental reasons, to remain on the directorate, and that he
was completely crushed by the refusal
of his oid associates to countenance
this. There seems to be little doubt
that Mr. Dickinson left the bank in
bad physical and mental condition, he
was very much depressed, and believed himself the victim of a great
injustice. That night he was taken
to St. Luke's Hospital, and six days
later he died.

Upon It Rests Responsibility of Perfect Armor Plate.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch]
Washington, D. C., July 9.—Secretary Meyer returned here to-day from his summer home at Hamilton, Mass. and took up the question of the defective armor of the Utah and North Dakota.

and took up the question of the defective armor of the Utah and North Dakota.

It is said here to-day that the secretary himself, when he inspected the North Dakota, pointed out to some of the officials present certain 'bubbles on one or two pieces of armor This appears to be the same thing as the flake or the spall or blister.

The early discovery of seeming defects in the armor of the North Dakota made it possible to have it inspected theroughly or as thoroughly one piece of plate escaped detection and that was promptly remedied, although after it had been attached to the ship's side. Officials here say that it will not do to have unjustifiable reports spread abroad that armor plate with either existing or potential defects can be actually placed upon American war vessels. One of the highest officials to-day hinted that the old time inspection was perhaps as good as the present method of inspection. It can be stated, however, that the modern battleship requires enormous quantities of armor plate, which makes it more difficult to inspection is nevertheless now up to the department by reason of the recent inspection is nevertheless now up to the department by reason of the recent not of this question and will push it for all its possibilities.

HEAT WAVE FATAL Official Verdict.

The reason for Mr. Dickinson's death has been officially fixed by a coroner's jury as gas poisoning. The story of how Mr. Dickinson, in company with his brother and several friends, went to Scranton about ten days before his death to witness the experiments of a chemist who claimed to be able to extract silver from base metals, has already been told. During the demonstration there was an ex-

HEAT WAVE FATAL

the demonstration there was an explosion, and Mr. Dickinson, who was closest to the vessel in which certain chemicals were cooking, is alleged to have inhaled a great volume of poisonous gas. After his return from Scranton he was quite ill, but not so ill that he couldn't attend the meeting of the directors of the trust company.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was given in the face of evidence by Coroner's Physician Schultze that Mr. Dickinson had not died of poisonous gases, but from natural causes. Dr. Schultze had performed an autopsy on behalf of the Casualty Company of America, in which concern the dead man had a \$65,090 accident policy. The Casualty Company has not yet paid this policy, and is said to be determined to contest it on the ground that Mr. Dickinson's death was not the result of an accident.

Mr. Dickinson's retirement from the Carnegic Trust Company had been arranged for before his visit to Scranton. Five months before he had surrendered the presidency to Joseph P. Reichmann, former president of the National Starch Company, who owned (Special to The Times-Dispatch ) Reichmann, former president of the National Starch Company, who owned to 200 shares of the stock, Dickinson owned about 1,500 shares, but most of the mann administration started house cleaning as soon as it got well interenced in the trust company, and for the most of the first things that it got. It was Mr. Dickinson's plan at the time he gave his resignation to start on a trip around the world as soon as the resignation became effective, which was to have been on June 1. Something happened to cause him to change his mind about retiring, for it was stated to a reporter to-day that when he got up from a sick bed on May 18 to attend the last meeting of the directors for the fiscal year, it was for the purpose of fighting for what he regarded as his rights.

On Verge of Collapse.

The directors most hostile to Mr. day.

Walter Slade, seevnteen years old,
was found dead in his bed in Brooklyn It was thought he died from
ptomaine poisoning, caused by eating an
ice cream cone. An automator cone. An autopsy showed

heat the cause.

August Wollenweber, forty-seven years old, of Brooklyn, complained of the heat and said he could stand it no longer. A few hours later his body was found hanging from a tree in the woods.

woods.

Joseph Carroll, thirty-seven years old, complained of the heat and committed suicide by turning on the gas.

William Strube, forty-seven years old, was overcome at his home and died in a hospital.

A probable feetling to the probable of the seven years.

in a hospital.

A probable fatality is the attempt at suicide of Mrs. Alice Worth, of East Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. Worth weighs 300 pounds. Unable to stand the stress of the weather, she jumped from a second-story window of her home and was internally injured. She is in Bellevie Hospital.

# Sensations May Follow in Wake of Newark Lynching. Newark, Ohio, July 9.—With the DV IIIO CHARLES OWN quieted from yesterder. BY HIS OWN ACTS

Taft Not Perturbed by Attitude of Colonel Roosevelt.

### LATTER MAY DO AS HE PLEASES

President Regrets Tendencies Toward Split in Party, but He Wants People to Judge Him by What He Has Achieved-Indifferent to Second Term.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Beverly, Mass., July 9.—President Taft absolutely refuses to be disturbed by the political activities of Oyster Bay. He has his own ideas on the subject, and regrets tendencies that

subject, and regrets tendencies that will lead inevitably to a wide open split in the Republican party; but it can be said that the President is content to reat on his own achievements and be judged altogether by the results of his administration.

The President is fortified in this position by the fact that he is utterly indifferent as to a second term. If, at the close of his present term, his party, on the record that he shall have made, calls on him to lead again he will readily consent. But he will not engage in any scramble for the office.

office.

Meanwhile, the President intends to preserve his friendships without any regard to political considerations. The call of Colonel Roosevelt at the summer capital on June 30 was that of one friend upon another, and it is known now that a minimum of politics was discussed. Colonel Roosevelt has not disclosed any plans that he has for the future, and neither has the President, It was agreed, at Colonel the future, and neither has the President. It was agreed, at Colonel Roosevelt's suggestion when Taft assumed office, that every suggestion of terference by the former President was to be avoided. The attitude of Colonel Roosevelt is understood to be that of a private citizen, free to exercise all of the political privileges of a citizen, and the President desires it to be so.

His One Object.

What meaning the events of the past three weeks at Oyster Bay may have the President has not sought to inquire. The one question that he is considering is whether, to the best of his ability, he is carrying out the

his ability, he is carrying out the pledges he made to the people. In this connection there is an answer to the events at Oyster Bay—the Poin-dexter incident, the pledge of support policy about which controversy hinges. In the view of the President, without meaning to take Issue with Colonel Roosevelt or in any way to become involved in public discussion, the people of the United States are for conservation of their natural resources, without particularly caring by what methods, so long as those most effective are adopted.

Disagreeing with the ideas of Colonel Roosevelt as to the powers of the executive under the law, the President, while not permitting the public interests to suffer in the interim, has secured from Congress the enactment

secured from Congress the enactment of laws authorizing all the withdraw-York and als of land made by the former Presi-Reichmann, former president of the New York, July 9.—In New York and als of land made by the former President of the New York, July 9.—In New York and als of land made by the former President of the Stock Dickinson to heat and two score prostrations to past week, he has confirmed all of the

of laws authorizing all the withdrawals of land made by the former President, and under this law, during the
past week, he has confirmed all of the
acts of Colonel Roosevelt, and taken
acts of Loose and taken
acts of Colonel Roosevelt, and taken
acts of Loosevelt, and Loosevelt Loosevelt Loosevelt Loosevelt Loosevelt Loosevelt Loosevelt Loosevelt Loos

### WILL NOT STUMP STATE Senator Taylor Withdraws Promise of

Senator Taylor Withdraws Promise of Support to Governor Patterson. Washington, July 2.—Saying that he sees with dismay that the Domocracy of Tennessee is rushing madly to destruction through bitter dissensions, Senator Robert L. Taylor to-day gave out a statement withdrawing his promise to stump the State in the interest of Governor M. R. Patterson's regular organization. The Senator says his action is taken because he cannot infliet his advice where it is rejected in advance,

Senator Taylor had agreed to speak in behalf of Patterson and his judiciary ticket. This aroused a storm of protest from friends of the Senator, who said they did not care to hear him on that subject. Governor Patterson's pardon of Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, who was convicted with his son, Robin Cooper, of the murder of former Senator E. W. Carmack, is one of the subjects of the actional differences in the Democracy of the State, Senator Taylor made his statement upon the eve of leaving Washington for a Western lecture. It follows:

"I have seen with dismay and sor-

"I have seen with dismay and sor-

Considered to constitute all all of the committee that he would attempt the flight for the \$5,000 prize.

Connet Draw Longevity Pay From United States Government. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington. July 9—A man the has served as an officer in the Confederacy, according to an opinion rendered here to-day by the Comproller of the Currency, cannot draw longevity pay from the government of the United States, service in the Southern army being an effectual bar to such payment.

The auditor for the War Department recently allowed the administrator of a former officer's estate the sum of \$650 on account of longevity pay actilement it was learned that the officer had served as a major-general in the Confederate army from '81 to 86, and the matter was called to the attention of the Comptroller of the Treasury, By reason of such service during the Civil War it is unlawful for any officer of the government to pay such a claim, and the Comptroller of the Comproller of the

for a second story window of becompany had never lost any more and was interest thermoerers regardered from the late through leans made by him. The properties of the content that the party second of the party people. The party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people in the party people is a second story window of the party people is a second story

## **SETS NEW FIGURES** FOR HIGH FLIGHT

Walter Brookins Rises 6.175 Feet at Atlantic City.

FEAT CHEERED BY 150,000 PEOPLE

Police Have Trouble in Keeping Back the Mighty Throng When Daring Aviator Descends After Record-Breaking Flight Over Ocean.

Ington for a Western lecture. It follows:

"I have seen with dismay and sorrow that the Democracy of Tennessee is rushing madly to destruction through its bitter dissensions, and my impulse was to fly to its rescue and by persuasion and entreaty induce Democrats, if I could, to subdue their passions and differences and reunite against their old-time enemy, but I have been convinced by most overwhelming evidences from hundreds of men of all persuasions all over Tenia are on twanted, and that instead of accomplishing good I would add fuel to the flame and widen the breach.

"I am, therefore, constrained to withdraw my promise to canvass the State, for I cannot infliet my advice where it is rejected in advance, and when I am assured it will do harm instead of good.

"I am singled out of the Democrats in Tennessee and threatened with political destruction whatever I do or do not do, and now I am ready for a sacrifice, for If my tenure of the high office the people have hestowed upon the depends upon and requires that I shall join either faction of Democrats to fight the other I will lay it down gladly and retire with at least a conscience void of offense against the constituted authority, (Signed) "ROBERT L TAYLOR."

CONFEDERATE BARRED

Cannot Draw Longevity Pay From United States Government.

In Air One Hour.

Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—Soaring one and one-sixth miles high above the ocean off the shores of this fam-ous summer resort, Walter Brookins, the twenty-two-year-old Dayton avia-tor, in his engle-like Wright biplane is the shore of the story world alititude flight resorts.

Gradually circling upward in great three-mile wide sweeps, which carried him over the heart of Aliantic City, N. J., July 9.—Soaring on

keel.

A few minutes later, however, he set his planes upward again and began making wider circles as he bored his way into the rarer altitudes.

Twenty minutes later, when he had reached the height of 3,000 feet, the accordance was making wide curves.

reached the height of 3.000 feet, the aeropiane was making wide curves over the heart of Atlantic City. When Brookins had been in the air for thirty-six minutes he reached the estimated attitude of 4,300 feet.

At this height the aeropiane began to look like a small kite. The sun had been shining full when he started, but when he reached 5,200 feet, forty-two minutes after he left the ground, the sun had dropped behind the meadows west of Atlantic City, and at various times the machine could be seen to pass over the dim crescent of the moon, rising early in the glowing evening sky.